

21

XX

No. 13,840

John Menden.

of New London

County of New London

State of Connecticut

339.  
Alpha. for proving genuine, and  
detecting spurious coin.

Recd Sept 1. 1854.

Petition — — —

Affidavit • — — —

Specification — — —

2 Drawings — — —

Model — — —

Cert. dep.

1. Cash \$30. — — —

2. Examined W. Chauncey Lyndon, Nov. 16 1855

Issue McCormick Nov. 16 - 1855

4 Patented Nov. 27. 1855

Recorded vol. 66 page 55

Jonathan Dennis Jr.

Washington D.C.

Property of  
Not to be taken from the files.  
Property of  
Not to be taken from the files.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN ALLENDER, OF NEW LONDON, CONNECTICUT.

BALANCE FOR DETECTING SPURIOUS COIN.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 13,840, dated November 27, 1855.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN ALLENDER, of New London, in the county of New London and State of Connecticut, have invented a new and useful Apparatus for Proving Genuine and Detecting Spurious Coin; and I do hereby declare that the same is described and represented in the following specification and drawings.

To enable others skilled in the art to make and use my invention I will proceed to describe its construction and operation, referring to the drawings in which the same letters indicate like parts in each of the figures.

Figure 1, is a plan. Fig. 2, a section of Fig. 1, cut through the center. Fig. 3, a plan and section of the weight.

The nature of my invention consists in a lever of a proper size and weight, with a fulcrum a proper distance from its center, which lever is provided with cavities in each arm of a proper size to receive the genuine coin arranged at such distances each side of the fulcrum as to weigh the smaller coins upon the lighter arm without additional weight, and the heavy coins two or more in position, on the heavier arm.

In the accompanying drawings A is the base of a stand provided with two pillars B B which are perforated to receive the pivots *h h* of the weighing lever C, which may be made in the form represented or such other form as may be desirable, the short arm D being made of sufficient weight to weigh a five dollar gold piece if it is placed in the cavity or countersink E which is made just large enough to receive the genuine coin, or the three dollar gold piece in the cavity F, or the two and a half dollar gold piece in the cavity G, or the one dollar gold piece in the cavity H, all of which cavities are in the lighter arm I. These cavities are all made just large enough to receive the genuine coin and it is weighed without additional weight on the heavier arm. The

weight J is made in the form represented and provided with a projection K fitted to the cavity H, and when placed in said cavity the lever C will weigh a ten dollar gold piece in the cavity L, or a twenty dollar gold piece in the cavity M, each of which cavities are made just large enough to receive the genuine gold coins of the denomination named, and both of them are in the short and heavy arm of the lever C. There is a slot directly across the center of each of the cavities in which the coin is weighed just large enough to let the genuine coin pass through freely by its own weight so as to prove the coin by its size as well as its weight.

This apparatus can be made and sold cheaper than any other that will perform the same service with the same facility, and will be found a perfect protection to prove genuine and detect spurious coins which are either larger or lighter than the genuine.

I am aware that balances for proving coin have been made with two levers hung upon one fulcrum so arranged as to weigh all the coins upon one side of the said fulcrum, and when the larger coins were weighed the lever in which the small ones are weighed is turned to the opposite side of the fulcrum. Therefore I make no claim to instruments constructed with more than one lever and to weigh upon one side of the fulcrum only, but

What I do claim as my invention and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

A single lever of such a size and weight and provided with cavities or countersinks arranged at such distances each side of the fulcrum, as to weigh the smaller coins upon the lightest arm, without additional weight, and the larger coins two or more on the heaviest arm with one weight, in one position on the lighter arm.

JOHN ALLENDER.

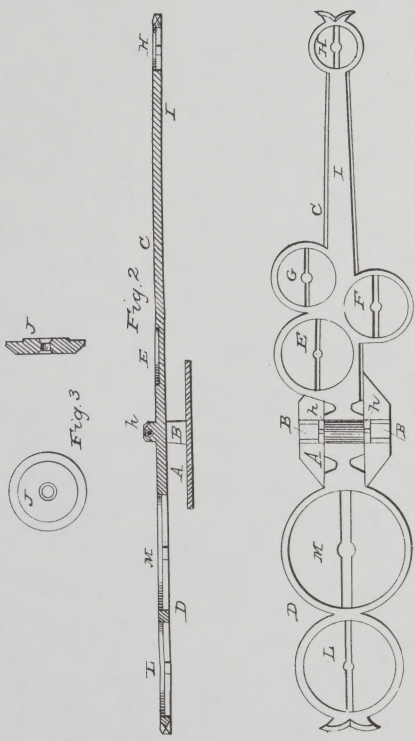
Witnesses:

C. PRINCE,  
G. C. STILLMAN.

OF GOLD AND SILVER  
 TO BE TAKEN FROM A COIN  
 J. ALLENDER.  
 Coin Tester.

No. 13,840.

Patented Nov. 27, 1855.



Argument — John Alexander  
Detecting Spurious Coin

Filed Apr. 28, 1855  
Chas. Lanyon

It is just here a note  
cannot be given

If the continuance was  
in public use we  
for consent or atten-  
ance. The inventor  
and then have a  
right to the note.

In last applica-  
tion there is no w  
edg. Otherwise I  
without his con-  
sent or allowance

Chas. Lanyon

To, Hon<sup>ble</sup>. Charles. Mason. Commissioner of Patents.  
Sir,

Your letter of the 15<sup>th</sup> ult. was duly received and contents noted. You state upon the authority of a letter from the Director of the Mint that the Instrument was purchased some three or four years since at a shop on Chestnut Street Philadelphia. If therefore the Instrument is your own, by its abandonment to the Public, you have precluded yourself from obtaining a Patent. There for, your application must accordingly again stand rejected.

I therefore ask your consideration of the following statement viz. It appears by the records of the Patent Office that I filed an application for a Patent for this Invention the 26<sup>th</sup> of March 1830: and that the papers were returned for amendment the 11<sup>th</sup> of April 1830: The papers were amended & returned to the Office, the 18<sup>th</sup> of the same month, and rejected the 19<sup>th</sup>: referring to the "United States Mint in Philadelphia": and stated that "no more definite information can at present be given".

Upon the receipt of this rejection I (John Allender) visited the Mint and exhibited my Invention to Colo. Snowden, the Treasurer, and Mr. Peal, Chief Coiner, they both said "they neither had heard of nor had ever seen any thing like it: and I pre-

presented their statement in an argument dated 25<sup>th</sup> of May 1850, upon which my case was reconsidered, and rejected again: the 19<sup>th</sup> of June 1850, without giving any references.

The attention of Commissioner Eulank; was called to the case by an argument dated May the 30<sup>th</sup> 1851 who rejected my application again June 2<sup>nd</sup> 1851. and refused to grant a Patent because in his judgment I had not Invented any thing new: which decision I believe to be erroneous, because it does not appear that such an Invention had ever been made until I made it. As the Rules of the Patent Office debarred me from any farther action under that application, I was compelled to abandon it; and file another upon which you have refused to grant me a Patent, because the Instruments were sold more than two years prior to the date of my last Application. Now the records and files of the Patent Office afford the most ample evidence that I made the greatest exertions to obtain a Patent under the first application and used due diligence, only abandoning it because the rules of the Office did not permit me to press it farther. Hence it is fully apparent that there has been no laches on my part; as I believe I made every effort that it could be reasonably expected

I should make to obtain a Patent. And if after considering all the circumstances of the case, you should still consider, that I am debarred from obtaining a Patent under the last application, I respectfully request you to permit me to refund the Money withdrawn under the first application, and allow me to obtain a Patent upon that. I hope you will grant my request as I understand that one Applicant was permitted to refund the Money he had withdrawn and go into an Interference & I believe it has been done several times.

Craving your favourable consideration of the whole matter I remain  
Respectfully &c

John Allender  
By his Attorney J. Dennis

Washington 30th Decr. 1855

Letter-Lily 10/1/54  
John H. Hinde  
John H. Hinde

10th

U. S. Patent Office  
July 10-1886

Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 8<sup>th</sup> inst. and the arguments therein advanced why a patent should still be granted to you for your application for alleged improvements in Chaptiments for Detecting Spurious Coin; it is replied that the application having received a personal & final decision from the late Commissioner of Patents, cannot now be reopened nor his decision reexamined by the present Acting Commissioner.

The pertinency of the decision of Judge Crouch, referred to by you, is however recognized, and should you elect to file again a new application therefor, you will be entitled to the advantage which is secured to you, by said decision —

Respectfully Yours

John Allender  
Care of Mr. Dennis, Jr.  
Washington, D.C.

M. L.

U. S. Patent Office  
Jan<sup>y</sup> 15<sup>th</sup> 1885-

Sir,

In accordance with the verbal request of your agent the Office has addressed the Director of the U. S. Mint at Philadelphia, & learns that the instrument there employed & to which you have been referred, is identical with your own, & that it was purchased some three or four years since at a shop in Chestnut St. If therefore the instrument is your own, by its abandonment to the public by you have prevented yourself from obtaining a patent therefor. Your application must ~~therefore~~ accordingly again stand rejected.

Respectfully Yours

John Menden, Esq  
Care of John Dennis, jr  
Washington D.C.

M.L.

Letter from the U.S. Mint  
at

Philadelphia Sept. 8. '54

---

Rec'd Philadelphia Sept. 9. 1854

Peck

Mint of the United States.  
Philad.<sup>a</sup> Sept 8, 1854.

Sir,

Your letter of the 5<sup>th</sup> inst has been received. In reply I have to state that there are three instruments known at the Mint, answering to your enquiry; and there may be others— One was an invention of William W. Smider of Philadelphia, and first manufactured about six years ago, at which time Mr. S. was a machinist in the Mint. It is mentioned in the first edition of a small work on Coins and Bullion, by the Assayers of the Mint (December 1849) but not minutely described. It is used in the Office of the Assistant Treasurer at Philadelphia, and by several Banks.— Another instrument is on a similar principle, but the coins are inserted horizontally, while in the former they are put in upright. A printed description of the latter is at hand, and is herewith enclosed. It is a more cheaply made instrument than Smider's, and does not work so accurately. We have had it several years.— A third instrument, manufactured, and I suppose invented, by F. Meyer & Co. balance-makers, Philadelphia, is on the same principle, varying in detail, and more portable than the others, though all are convenient enough as to size. A description or drawing of this might be obtained from the manufacturer. We have had one for several years.

628  
All of these instruments respond perfectly to the general terms stated in your letter; "an arm pivoted near its center or otherwise, and containing cavities of the proper sizes to receive the various coins, so situated with regard to the fulcrum, that if genuine, an equilibrium is attained."

I am, very Respectfully,

H. C. Linderman  
for the Director.

S. I. Sturgut, Esq.  
Act. Comm<sup>r</sup> of Patents.  
Washington City.

### IMPROVED GOLD BALANCE & GAUGE.

This is a perfect protection against Counterfeits, being adjusted to weigh and gauge accurately all the Gold Coins of the United States. By placing the weight in the Dollar Circle, the Ten and Twenty Dollar pieces will be balanced; and the three smaller coins will balance without the weight. Every coin which is genuine will both balance and pass through its appropriate gauge. As there is sometimes a small variation in the diameter of coins of the same denomination, but of different dates, it will be necessary, when weighing them, to place each in the centre of its circle. The gauge may always be relied on as an infallible test, as the difference in thickness is never so great as to prevent the coins from passing through. N. B. The edges of some coins will be found of unequal thickness, and when put in their places may not balance, but by turning the coin in the circle it will come to its proper balance.

Phil<sup>a</sup> Jan<sup>y</sup> 16<sup>th</sup> 1855

To G. Mason Esq. Comm<sup>r</sup> of Patents.

Y<sup>r</sup> Sir

I have received

your Communication of the 6<sup>th</sup> inst addressed to H. Meyer & Co in regard to the instrument used in the U. S. Mints for the detection of Counterfeit Gold coins - as you have stated "made by us"

The Partnership of Meyer & Co is dissolved - the business is now carried on by H. Truimmer one of the firm

The balance to which you refer, was invented & made by Mr W. M. Snider of the U. S. Mints - We have made a few by his direction, and are prepared to execute orders for them under his instructions.

As it is not convenient to make a drawing I send you by Adams Express one of the Balances which has been in use for several years - You can therefore judge for yourself of its Efficacy. it was made before the 93 piece was coined, the principle will allow it to be extended indefinitely

(Turn over)

Mention is made of it on page 36 of a work  
entitled "New Varieties of Coins and Bullion" by  
the Assayers of the U. S. Mint - which I take the  
liberty of transcribing "If the counterfeit should  
happen to be of right weight, then its too great thick-  
ness, would be apparent to a careful Examiner, &  
as the Balance is not a very portable or ready ap-  
paratus, several instruments have been contrived  
expressly for the purpose of trying Gold Coin -  
We know of none more ready & effectual than one  
lately invented by Mr W. M. Snider, Machinist in  
the U. S. Mint - Its value is attested by Mr Parry  
Clerk in the Office of the Assistant Treasurer,  
of the U. S. Mint at Philadelphia who has one  
in constant use - Its merits consist in enabling  
the Experimenter to decide by a single move, as to  
the weight, diameter & thickness, of any of the Coins  
in our Series - in being so carefully adjusted, as  
to detect any known Counterfeit, by one or other  
of these measurements, and in a general simplic-  
ity of arrangement which obviates the liability

to get out of order "

You will oblige by returning the Balance  
(for Adams Express) to Mr W. M. Snider at the U. S.  
Mint in this City - at your Earliest Convenience

Respectfully  
Henry Froemmer

5th

U. S. Patent Office  
May 17<sup>th</sup> 1833

Sir,

In accordance with the request of your letter of the 21<sup>st</sup> of March, the Commissioner has himself examined the question involved therein; and it is decided, that it will <sup>be</sup> equally impossible to receive back the twenty dollars & <sup>to</sup> ~~admit~~ the withdrawal of your former application, and to grant you a patent upon your present <sup>application</sup> in view of the fact that your alleged invention has been in use & on sale for more than two years prior to the date thereof, & so far as at present appears, with your consent & allowance.

Your application must therefore again stand rejected.

Respectfully Yours,

John Allender  
Care of Jonathan Dennis, Jr.  
Washington,  
D.C.

M.L.

671  
Patent  
Office  
June

To Hon Charles Mason Comr. Patents.  
Sir

Your letter of May the 4th was duly received and contents noted.

You say "it is decided that it will be equally impossible to receive back the twenty dollars and ~~cancel the~~ withdrawal of your former application and to grant you a patent upon your present application in view of the fact that your alleged invention has been in use, and on sale for more than two years prior to the date thereof and so far as at present appears, with your consent and allowance, your application must therefore again stand rejected."

In answer to the above I beg leave to reply that my first application of which the present is but a continuation as I shall presently show was filed the 20th of March, - 1850, in pursuance of the official Circular entitled "Information to Persons having business to transact with the United States Patent Office" which contained the following notice viz:

To relieve applicants from the necessity and expense of employing agents to transact their business with the Patent Office, so far as it is in the power of the office to do so, the examiners are instructed to decide the questions of the novelty and patentability of inventions upon papers imperfectly prepared, if they are sufficiently perspicuous to enable them clearly to understand the invention claimed, when such papers are prepared by the inventor without the intervention of an agent. But, if an agent be employed, it being presumed that he is qualified for the business which he undertakes, and needs not, nor is entitled to, instructions in relation to it, the office (which has not the time, nor is bound

by law in any case to give instructions) will, in all cases, leave it to him to prepare and present the claims of the applicant, and will decide upon them as they are presented.

Accordingly prepared my application.

Myself and presented it without success for a time and then with the aid of an agent which I believed to be competent with no better success until the Commissioners were changed. When all proceedings before the new Commission on my application was stopped by the following rule from the official Circular above mentioned, viz.

Sec. V. OF THE PROCEEDINGS DURING EXAMINATION:

Applications are examined and patents issued in the order in which the proper documents are completed, except in cases in which the claims so nearly resemble those undergoing examination, as to render an interference probable: in which case they will be taken up and examined with the cases then under examination.

A decision deliberately made and affirmed by one Commissioner, cannot be disturbed by his successor. Some years since the evils arising from such revisions became so apparent and embarrassing, that a positive rule to that effect was adopted. It was submitted to, and approved by, the President of the United States.

As I believed myself entitled to a patent and could get no further action on the application then before the patent office, I prepared a new one, and withdrew the first and filed the second one immediately for the same invention, so that my present application although subsequent in date is in fact but a continuation of the first and should be so considered according to the ruling or decision of Chief Justice Branch, in the case of *Maide v. Matthews*, see *Book of Appeals* patent of records Vol. 1, page 403 a copy of which is herewith enclosed. If you require any further testimony in the matter

June 4  
1845  
I will file my own affidavit corroborated  
by the affidavit of my Attorney in proof  
of the proceedings in my case

By the perseverance of my present Attorney  
it has been satisfactorily ascertained  
that the reference given in rejecting  
my application in the first instance  
was my own invention, or in other  
words one of the instruments which I  
had made, which had found its way  
into the United States Mint, at Philadel-  
phia,

Now it is extremely unfortunate  
for me that I have not been able  
to obtain a patent for my invention  
sooner, and that my efforts to supply  
the public with a convenient scale to  
prevent the circulation of spurious  
coin without waiting for the patent to  
be granted should have resulted in  
defeating my application so long and  
subjected me to so much expense.  
I can confidently hope since it has been  
satisfactorily ascertained that I was  
refused a patent on both of my appli-  
cations upon an instrument of my own  
make that your Honor, will as a simple  
act of justice and by the ruling or decision  
of Chief Justice Cranch decide that my  
last application is but a continuation of the  
first and grant me a patent accordingly.

Respectfully &c.

John Allender  
By his Atty. J. D. Davis

Washington Mo. Dec. 1855

U. S. Patent Office  
Sept. 12<sup>th</sup> 1834

Wm,

Upon examination of your application for  
Letters Patent for <sup>an</sup> alleged improvement in Coin Detectors  
there is discovered no difference between your present  
alleged invention & that reported under date of Apr.  
19 1830; and the office again refers you to the U.  
S. Mint at Philadelphia, where instruments  
similar to that claimed by you are and have  
some time been in use.

(Respectfully Yours,

John Allender, Esq  
Care of J. Dennis, jr  
Washington, D.C.

W.C.L.

U. S. Patent Office, Sept. 22<sup>nd</sup> 1834.

25

You will confer a favor upon this office by informing me whether there is in use at the Mint or within your knowledge any instrument for detecting spurious coins, consisting of an arm pivoted near its center, <sup>or otherwise</sup> containing cavities of the proper sizes to receive the various coins, so situated with regard to the fulcrum that, if genuine, an equilibrium is ~~main~~ attained. Will you be kind enough to refer the office to any work wherein the description of such an instrument can be found, or give the office such information on the subject as is in your power.

Respectfully Yours

James R. B. Snowden, Esq.  
Director U. S. Mint.  
Philadelphia.

W. L.

Mint of the United States,

Philadelphia, January 10, 1855.

Sir,

I have received your letter of the 6<sup>th</sup> inst. and in reply have to state that the drawing enclosed therein corresponds precisely with one of the instruments (the second) mentioned in my letter of September 8<sup>th</sup> for detecting spurious gold coins of the United States; except that ours has also a place for the gold dollar. It is stamped "Warranted but not Patented", and there is no name about it. It was purchased at a shop in Chestnut St. in this City, some three or four years ago, we cannot tell precisely when - the cost was trifling. It appeared to be for sale at a number of our principal Stationary shops. Probably there are Stationers in Washington, who could give precise information, as to the time when the apparatus was first brought into market.

I am, Very Respectfully,  
Samuel R. Dickinson  
Director.

A. Nelson, Esq.  
Comm. Patents  
U. S. Patent Office  
Washington City

200



U. S. Patent Office  
Jan'y 6 1855

Gentlemen,

Will you be so kind as to furnish  
the office, if in your power, with a description or  
drawing, if in your power, of an instrument for  
detecting spurious coin, made by you and which  
has for some time past been in use at the U. S.  
Mint of Philadelphia. By so doing you  
will confer a favor upon the office

Respectfully Yours

J. Meyers & Co.  
Balance Makers  
Philadelphia

W. L.

U. S. Patent Office,  
(Oct 20<sup>th</sup> 1855)

Sir -

No further action can  
be had in your case for  
reasons set forth in the Official  
letter of July 10<sup>th</sup> 1855 - Should Hon-  
Chas. Mason resume the duties  
of Commissioner of Patents, your  
arguments may be in some degree  
applicable to the case -

Respectfully,  
Yours &c

John Alexander Bay,  
Care Jonathan Dennis, Jr.,  
Washington, D. C.

30

W.D.

U.S. Patent Office  
Jan. 6<sup>th</sup> 1854

Sir,

I have to express my thanks for the information contained in yours of the 8<sup>th</sup> Sept. last; and herewith enclose a drawing of such an instrument as was described in my the official letter of Sept. 5<sup>th</sup>, but will you be so kind as to inform the Office whether this is one of the instruments referred to by you, and if so, if it also was made by John Allender and how long it has been used at the Mint.

I am very respectfully yours

Commissioner of Patents

James Ross Snowden, Esq  
Director U. S. Mint  
Philadelphia

M. L.

to compell him to comply with the requirements  
of the law the third time for the same inven-  
tion, when he has been so unfortunate as  
to <sup>be</sup> rejected by a reference to his own  
invention. For I understand your honor  
to say that the 2d application must be con-  
sidered as a continuation of the first and  
if so that of itself is a full answer to the  
decision of Mr. Mason on the 15th. of Jan'y,  
last. Now it seems to me that Justice, simply  
Justice, demands that Mr. Allender should  
have a patent issued to him without further  
delay. And I should think you would  
rejoice that the misapprehension which has  
attended his applications, had been dis-  
covered, and that it would afford  
you pleasure to do all in your power  
to repair Mr. Allenders Losses by granting  
him a patent to which he appears to have  
been long entitled to receive.

Respectfully &c. J. Dunning  
Atty for John Allender

Washington 19 Dec 9. 1835

he is still Comr. of Patents.

Now Mr. Mason's decision denying Mr. Allender a patent made the 15th of June last and affirmed the 4th of May following, is, most fully and emphatically answered By Judge Crouch's, decision as recorded in the book of Appeals page 403. and you state in your letter of July 10th. that "The pertinency of the decision of Judge Crouch, referred to by you, is however, recognized; and should you elect to file again a new application therefore, you will be entitled to the advantage secured to you by said decision." Now as Mr. Mason's resignation was not accepted Mr. Allender's case under the present application is clearly and certainly entitled to as much consideration and he is certainly as much entitled in law and justice to receive a patent under it as he would be if he filed a new application he has complied with the requirements of the law twice to obtain a patent for his invention, and it seems to me it would be doing him great injustice

To Hon. S. J. Shugart Acting Com. Pts.  
Sir

Your Letter of the 10th. of July last was duly received and contents noted.

Permit me to state in reply that I procured a copy of Judge Grauch's decision and showed it to the Hon. C. Mason, before he left the Office. He read it and I stated the case to him and he admitted its force and suggested to me to present the copy so that the case would again come before the Examiner, which I did in my letter of the 3d. of July, which I filed before Mr. Mason, left the office. The Examiner says the papers did not reach him until Mr. Mason had gone but that was no fault of mine, the case was entitled to the same consideration after the Com. had left that it would have been if he had remained because the papers were filed as he directed before he left. Besides I understand that his resignation was not, and has not been accepted but that he

To the Commissioner of Patents:

The petition of *John Allender*,  
of *New London*.

in the county of *New London*,  
and State of *Connecticut*.

Respectfully Represents that your petitioner has invented *a* new and useful *apparatus*  
*for proving genuine and detecting spurious*  
*coin*

which he verily believes has not been known or used prior to the invention thereof by your petitioner. He therefor prays that letters patent of the United States may be granted to him therefor, vesting in him and his legal representatives the exclusive right to the same, upon the terms and conditions expressed in the act of Congress in that case made and provided; he having paid thirty dollars into the Treasury, and complied with the other provisions of the said act. And I do by these presents constitute *Jonathan Dennis, Jr.*, of *Washington, D. C.*,

my attorney, and authorize him to take such measures as he may deem expedient to secure said letters patent for said invention, or to withdraw this application and receive and receipt for the money, on withdrawing; or to receive and transmit the patent when granted.

County of *New London* } *John Allender*  
State of *Connecticut* } ss. *New London*

On this *thirtieth* day of *August* A.D., 1854, before the subscriber, personally appeared the within-named *John Allender*

and made solemn oath that he verily believes himself to be the original and first inventor of the within described *apparatus for proving genuine and detecting spurious coin*

and that he does not know or believe that the same was ever known or used before his discovery and use thereof; and that he is a citizen of the United States.

*John Grace*  
Notary Public

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

¶ Be it known that I, *John Allender*,  
of *New London*,  
in the county of *New London*  
and State of *Connecticut*,

have invented *a* new and useful *apparatus for*  
*proving genuine and detecting spurious coin*,  
and I do hereby declare that the same is described and represented in the following specifications and drawings:

¶ To enable others skilled in the art to make and use my *invention*  
I will proceed to describe its construction *operation* referring to the drawings in which the same letters indicate like parts in each of the figures.

¶ *Fig. 1.* is a plan.

*Fig. 2.* a section of *fig. 1.* cut through the center.

*Fig. 3.* a plan and section of the weight.

The nature of my invention consists in a lever of a proper size and weight, with a fulcrum a proper distance from its center, which lever is provided with cavities in each arm, of a proper size to receive the genuine coin arranged at such distances each side of the fulcrum as to weigh the smaller coins upon the lighter arm without additional weight, and the heavy coins two or more on the heavy arm with one weight, in one position, on the lighter arm.

In the accompanying drawings it is the base of a stand provided with two pillars B B which are perforated to receive the pivots h h of the weighing lever C, which may be made in the form represented or such other form as may be desirable, the short arm D being made of sufficient weight to weigh a five dollar gold piece, if it is placed in the cavity or countersink E which is made just large enough to receive the genuine coin, or the three dollar gold piece in the cavity F, or the two and a half dollar gold piece in the cavity G, or the one dollar gold piece in the cavity H, all of which cavities are in the lighter arm. I These cavities are all made just large enough to receive the genuine coin and it is weighed without additional weight on the heavier arm. The weight J is made in the form represented and H

provided with a projection *k* fitted to the cavity *h*, and when placed in said cavity the lever *c* will weigh a ten dollar gold piece in the cavity *b* or a twenty dollar gold piece in the cavity *a*, each of which cavities are made just large enough to receive the genuine gold coins of the denomination named, and both of them are in the short and heavy arm of the lever *c*. There is a slot directly across the center of each of the cavities in which the coin is weighed just large enough to let the genuine coin pass through freely by its own weight so as to prove the coin by its size as well as its weight.

¶ This apparatus can be made and sold cheaper than any other that will perform the same service with the same facility, and will be found a perfect protection to prove genuine and detect spurious coins which are either larger or lighter than the genuine.

I am aware that balances for proving  
 coin have been made with two levers  
 hung upon one fulcrum so arranged as  
 to weigh all the coins upon one side of  
 the said fulcrum, and when the larger  
 coins were weighed the lever in which  
 the small ones are weighed is turned  
 to the opposite side of the fulcrum, &  
 therefore I make no claim to instruments  
 constructed with more than one lever  
 and to weigh upon one side of the  
 fulcrum only. But what I do claim  
 as my invention and desire to secure  
 by letters patent, is a single lever of such  
 a size and weight provided with cavities or  
 countersinks arranged at such distances  
 each side of the fulcrum, as to weigh the  
 smaller coins upon the lightest arm, with-  
 out additional weight, and the ~~and the~~  
 larger coins two or more on the heaviest  
 arm with one weight, in one position  
 on the lighter arm.

Witnesses:

C. Prince,  
 G. C. Stillman

John Allender

Letter to Mr. Wm. L. Garrison, Jr.  
U. S. Mint - Phila. Sept. 5<sup>th</sup> 1834  
Rejected - Sept. 12<sup>th</sup> 1834

Letter to Mr. S. Mint - & to  
Meyers & Co. Phila. of Philadelphia  
Jan. 6<sup>th</sup> 1835

Rejected - Jan. 15<sup>th</sup> 1835  
Paper, and one Dr. Wm. & Co. Phila. 20/35

I Dennis Jr.  
Postponed for consideration - Apr. 30<sup>th</sup> 1835

Rejected - May 4<sup>th</sup> 1835

Letter - July 10<sup>th</sup> 1835

Letter - Oct. 30<sup>th</sup> 1835

Vine & Co. of  
Apr. 19<sup>th</sup> 1835

B.  
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Postponed for delivery of manuscript